

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager.

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## WHITES AND ABORIGINES.

The Herrero uprising in German Southwest Africa is described by the Berlin papers as the natural result of the treatment which the natives have received from traders. According to official reports there have been the most ruthless cruelty and injustice to the people of the soil. Lands and cattle have been seized by them for debts that have already been paid. The shooting, flogging and imprisonment of innocent natives whose women and children have been subjected to every form of horror and cruelty are the causes of the revolt. The German newspapers do not hesitate to couple the German soldiers and officials with the traders.

But this is an old story, as wide as the march of civilization through the world. The Indian wars in North America, beginning with the acts of the Pilgrim Fathers who "fell upon their knees and then upon the aborigines," were continued down the centuries in the most relentless persecution by white pioneers. Originally the Indians welcomed the whites as they did Columbus and his men at Cat Island. In Massachusetts and Virginia the first attitude of the red men was conciliatory but the conduct of the strangers soon made them enemies. The murderous Apache of the Southwest was a product of murderous Spaniards, invading the land. When Coronado, over 250 years ago, made his famous march from Mexico to the buffalo plains of Kansas, in vain search of the seven cities of Cibola, he had no serious trouble with native tribes which, in another half century, goaded by the conquistadores, became the terrors of the desert. The reader of Parkman's "Oregon Trail," a classic in the early literature of the West, will find, to his surprise, that white men were welcome guests among the Sioux. Parkman, himself, lived with this great tribe, migrating with it, and standing in no peril of his life. It was only when the pioneer advance across the plains came on and Indians were treated as wild beasts, that the Indian question became acute. Swindled by traders, driven from their homes, shot at whenever they came in sight, treaties with them violated, it was not strange that the American aborigines turned into wild beasts and harried their white foes in turn. They are conquered now; but they might have been conciliated long ago.

Of course the Germans will subdue the Herrero blacks; they cannot afford to do otherwise; but that the blame for the rebellion is theirs to bear is a fact established by their own testimony.

Gen. George M. Sternberg suggests, in one of the Reviews, that organized effort on the part of the Government to protect the health of the laborers and others on the Panama canal would be effective at no great cost. He proposes first, to bring drinking water in pipes from the mountains and distribute it along the ditch, prohibiting the use of any other save sterilized bottled water; second, to compel every man to sleep under a mosquito bar; third, to use petroleum upon all places where the mosquito breeds; fourth, the service of a hospital corps modeled upon that of the army for taking care of the sick. With these precautionary adjuncts, General Sternberg believes the canal can be built without any extraordinary mortality.

Every now and then, when a sale of reality is made, an unknown mortgage turns up which, if paid, had never been cancelled. In land recording here an amazing laxity has prevailed, with the result that many titles are unnecessarily clouded. The Torrens law enables the land-owner, at slight expense, to get a new title, back of which a search need not go, and enables the land-buyer to be perfectly assured that what he buys is his. It would be a pity to lose the realty guarantees which the Torrens law confers, a proposition upon which lawyers and real estate experts are united.

The Russian fleet can get no great consideration when, on every appearance of the Japanese naval forces, it hugs the forts and plays "long ball" with the enemy. A Farragut or a Paul Jones would go to sea in that fleet and do something with it, not challenge the Japanese to meet it inshore, where the forts may take a hand. Each appearance of Admiral Togo is an invitation to Admiral Makarov to come out and fight, but the Russian commander usually has business right at home.

While the Pacific Mail service across the ocean has been reasonably free from disaster, the Panama route has, first and last, met that company many disasters. In forty years from 1868, over thirty were lost and since then there have been several, including the Hawaiian Colon. Of the trans-Pacific vessels only recall the loss of the Hilo, the City of Tokyo and the City of New York. Yesterday's disaster added the third to the list of Pacific Mail Panama disasters piled up on the rocks.

Things seem to be looking up for the war district. A general board has been organized to review the situation. The board is composed of several of the most prominent men of the district. It is expected that the board will report on the situation in a few days.

## LANDSMEN VS. SEAMEN.

The Russians are landmen who have no taste for the sea. Since the time of Peter the Great, father of the Russian navy, they have played an inglorious part on the deep waters. Paul Jones, when he became Grand Admiral of the Czarina's navy, despaired of getting order and efficiency out of the chaos and demoralization in which the Black Sea fleet was involved and he came to his death from a cold caught while examining the hold of his flagship for proof of official neglect. He found that the navy was a mere makeshift, used by its officers to rob the government. It was of but slight fighting value, although, under his command, it had won some advantages from the Turks. During the Napoleonic wars the navy hid from the French and in the Crimean conflict its vessels were self-sunk to prevent their capture by the allies and for the protection of a harbor from the entrance of the enemy fleet. The story of naval incapacity in the present war is a familiar and augmenting one.

Russians are essentially a land-filling, a sheep-herding and horse-raising people. Their ports being frozen so many months of the year they have but little time and but a limited incentive to navigate salt water. Having ample fisheries in rivers and bays, their pursuit of deep sea-fish is not keen; and not being a manufacturing race, engaged in export trade, their maritime commerce has never been great enough to create such a seafaring class as a navy needs behind it. Finally the bulk of the population lives in the interior away from the fierce ocean storms which make the coast bleak and inhospitable. A navy for such a people is an anachronism, almost as much a one as it would have been for the South African Dutch.

Circumstances have made the Japanese good sailors from immemorial times. Their small, crowded islands, set in a propitious sea, have inspired the ocean-going spirit; and the need of food has kept the people fishing. Probably a million men are required for the off-shore fisheries, there being no rivers of any consequence to supply fishy provender. Off Japan, as off New England and Canada, a hardy race of seafarers has been reared; and when war comes such men are ready and qualified to join the navy. Many of them were born and brought up in junkies, only going ashore occasionally as other men go to sea; and many are descended from the fierce buccaners who, for centuries, harried the Chinese and Korean coasts.

When the Russian sheep-herder goes out in ships-of-war to meet the Vikings of the Far East, but one thing can happen; and that thing has been happening right along ever since the present war began.

It is not at all certain that the Russian battleship which turned turtle off Port Arthur yesterday struck a Russian mine. A fortnight ago the news came by cable that the Japanese, falling to blockade Port Arthur with stone-laden merchantmen, had laid a cordon of mines between the mouth of the harbor and the open sea. Ordinarily a warship can thread its own mine system with ease, the whereabouts of the explosives being accurately marked on the charts and otherwise indicated. But it cannot locate an enemy's system and must take chances when approaching it. It is quite possible that the Japanese drew Makarov far enough out to expose him to the destructive contact torpedoes with which they had formed their inner line of blockade. If not, and the Petropavlovsk went amuck among its own submarine defenses, the humiliation of the Russians can be scarcely less. To be hoist by one's own petard is not a more distinguished end than to be hoist by the enemy's.

There will be no objection, so far as we can see, to a self-supporting militia. If the local regiment can take care of itself by giving loans and minstrel shows, we will all buy tickets and help the thing along. Uncle Sam's help will also be admired. Such an experiment will be watched with interest and if it succeeds, the taxpayers will cheerfully credit themselves at each biennial period hereafter with the money which public support of the citizen soldiery might have cost.

The third disaster to the Russian fleet makes it improbable that the Czar's navy will attempt to cut much of a figure in the further struggles of the war. Every effort will be made by the army to retrieve the prestige lost at sea, and some desperate fighting may be looked for. Those who know the combatants feel sure that Japan will render as good an account of herself ashore as afloat though they do not underrate the soldierly character of the Czar's army.

The credit for the conviction of Matsumoto Moritara, the murderer of A. H. Glennan, undoubtedly belongs to Chester Doyle. Mr. Doyle overheard Japanese suspects conversing and learned through them the whereabouts of Matsumoto, who had come to this island. An arrest followed and the defendant confessed to Mr. Doyle, the latter testifying to the fact in court and clinching the crime upon the man who committed it.

The Legislature is redoubling itself and doing service to the Republican party. It has risen to the emergency and seems to be honestly striving to put the Territory on a business-like basis. If the policy continues and the session is made short, the prospects of Republican success next November will be increased.

It is rather a pity, when so many thousands of Americans from the Philippines are getting free rides to the United States, that the Government should not have a more systematic plan for their disposal. It is a pity that the Government should not have a more systematic plan for their disposal.

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## PORT ARTHUR.

An expert military writer in the Illustrated London News says that Port Arthur is a most difficult place to defend unless protected by a friendly fleet outside. Although the place has many forts the guns are not heavy enough to keep an enemy at a distance; and they are mounted on so high a place that they cannot be depressed sufficiently to fire on torpedo boats operating close inshore as the Japanese flotilla did on the night of the first attack.

Another defect which the London writer observes is that the forts are too close to one another. "Those inshore doubtless receive any shells that are meant for those on the immediate sea border, if the range be too great. They are, moreover, placed so close to the town, shipping, and harbor that a ricochet from the fort would probably land in the town; or if the direction of the shell were correct it might hit either the fort on one side, the town in the middle, or actually occur, or the fort or railway on the other side. It was doubtless for this reason that the Viceroy did his best to remove all business houses and shops of every description to Taiten-Wan, and is another reason, together with the food question, for the present exodus of both civilians and troops."

Again, Port Arthur can be commanded on all sides by a hostile fleet once the defensive fleet has been bottled up. There are positions on two flanks where ships of war may sweep the neck of the isthmus connecting Port Arthur with its back country, thus preventing the receipt of reinforcements and supplies. This is why Admiral Alexeff was so quick, after the outbreak of war, to remove his headquarters to Harbin.

Small, compact, easily bombarded, readily cut off from supplies, unhealthy in the close air of its amphitheater of hills, Port Arthur is believed to be an untenable place which the Japanese will eventually reduce with the aid of their fleet alone.

The taxpayers had enough of the old county system in the short time it ran and they are not disposed to add to their present burdens for the sake of restoring it. Counties are luxuries and this is the day for the bare necessities of government—for simplifying our administrative forms and saving money wherever we can. The Legislature is meeting to cut down expenses, not to increase them; and the voters are not disposed to elect a Legislature which will go back to the old or go sideways to the new extravagances. The only way the county system could be afforded is by skeletonizing the Territorial government by Act of Congress and establishing a single county by act of Legislature with each island a township to be governed by an unsalaried Board of Trustees and represented by a paid supervisor. Only in this way could the county system be recognized without harm to the taxpayers. But why recognize it at all? There are no counties in Alaska, nor in the District of Columbia nor in the area embraced in greater New York. Can't we get along without superfluities as well as they?

The blessing bestowed upon Admiral Makarov by Father John of Crostadt may have led the Admiral to think he had a charmed life. That is one of the disadvantages which soldiers of a superstitious turn of mind experience in war. The laying on of hands prompts them to depend on the flimsy promise of infinite aid and they cease to depend on their common sense, which is the best safeguard they have in battle or anywhere else.

The Senate can do itself and the Territory no good by blockading the plans of the Governor. The people evidently want the Legislature to give the Executive a chance and are not in favor of an insurgent movement in either House. Senatorial power can be put to no better use than to stand with the Governor for economy, retrenchment and reform and thus perfect the good work which the House has done so much to shape.

## OIL FOR THE BODY

You can't lose an atom without feeling it. The body is like an engine, a watch, a machine; must be kept in good order to run right.

That's the reason Scott's Emulsion is so successful in all wasting diseases. It feeds, nourishes and strengthens when ordinary food won't. Doctors say Scott's Emulsion is the best nourishment for those who are not as well as they should be.

We use the whole oil in Scott's Emulsion because the great reputation of cod liver oil as a food and medicine was made by using it in this way. Substitutes in the shape of wines, cordials, extracts, etc., should be carefully avoided.

Well, you can't lose an atom without feeling it. The body is like an engine, a watch, a machine; must be kept in good order to run right.

## COMMERCE AND WAR.

Some interesting figures regarding the commerce of the United States with the various countries of the world are presented in the usual monthly statement issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics. The statement covers the eight months ending with February, 1904, and compares conditions in those eight months with corresponding periods of earlier years. The total exports from the United States to all parts of the world during the eight months ending with February, 1904, were valued at 1,048 millions against 982 millions in the corresponding months of last year, and the imports were 654 millions in value against 681 million dollars in the corresponding months of last year.

To Europe the exports from the United States were 755 millions against 728 million dollars in the corresponding months of last year, and the imports were 341 millions in value against 371 millions in the corresponding months of last year. Thus the exports to Europe show an increase of 57 million dollars and the imports from Europe a decrease of 40 million dollars in the eight months' period under consideration. To North America, other than the United States, our exports were 150 millions against 135 millions in the corresponding months of last year, an increase of 15 million dollars, and from North America, other than the United States, our imports were 113 millions against 116 millions, a decrease of 3 millions. To South America our exports were 35 millions against 27 millions last year, and from South America our imports were 83 millions against 68 millions in the corresponding months of last year. To Asia our exports were 39 millions against 41 millions in the eight months of last year, and our imports from Asia were 97 millions against 104 millions in the corresponding months of last year. To Oceania our exports were 23 millions against 26 millions in the corresponding months of last year, and our imports from Oceania were 14 millions against 14 millions in the same months of the preceding year. To Africa our exports were 1 million against 25 millions in the corresponding months of last year, and from Africa our imports were 6 millions against 9 millions in the same months of the preceding fiscal year. Thus, the increase in exports is exclusively to Europe, North and South America, while Asia, Oceania, and Africa show, in each case, a decrease.

To Asia the reduction is presumably due in part to existing hostilities which unsettled trade and in part to the very high prices of cotton, which reduced the exports of cotton to Japan from 70 million pounds in the eight months ending with February, 1903, to 20 million pounds in the eight months ending with February, 1904, making the reduction in value of raw cotton exported to Japan alone about 4½ million dollars.

To China exports from the United States continue to show a marked reduction as compared with the preceding two years. Our total exports to the Chinese Empire for the eight months ending with February, 1904, were \$8,174,556, against \$12,400,331 in the corresponding months of last year, and \$15,468,220 in the same months of the fiscal year 1902. For the month of February, 1904, our exports to China were \$1,894,423, against \$2,022,676 in February, 1903. This reduction is apparently due in part to the hostilities in northern China, which have had a very general effect upon trade conditions in that Empire, in part to the invasion of the markets of China by cotton cloths from Japan, and in part to the growing manufacture of cotton cloth produced largely from yarns imported from Japan and India, consumed in part in the cotton factories recently established in China and largely distributed for use in household weaving of cotton cloths for domestic requirements. Still another important cause is, as already noted, the great increase in prices of cotton cloths due to the high price of cotton during the last year. The reduction in exports of cotton cloths from the United States to China was from \$10,094,836 in the eight months ending with February, 1902, to \$2,762,675 in the eight months ending with February of this year.

To other sections of the Orient our exports show an increase, the total to Asia in the eight months ending with February being \$38,906,741, against \$41,314,482 in the same months of last year, a reduction of \$2,407,741, while in the exports to China alone the reduction is \$1,245,775, thus indicating an increase to Asia other than China.

To Russia, both in Europe and Asia, the exports from the United States continue to show an increase. To Asiatic Russia, including Port Arthur and the immediate adjacent territory, which is under lease from China, our total exports in the eight months ending with February were \$771,180, against \$163,719 in the same months of last year. To Russia in the Black Sea, \$1,353,394, against \$1,333,435 in the same months of last year; and to Russia on the Baltic and White seas, \$1,301,014, against \$1,244,177 in the corresponding months of last year. Thus the total exports to all Russia in the eight months ending with February, 1904, were \$3,025,588, against \$2,711,331 in the corresponding months of last year.

The corresponding figures for the month of February, 1904, are: To Europe, \$1,048,000,000, against \$982,000,000 in February, 1903, and \$1,048,000,000 in February, 1902. To North America, \$150,000,000, against \$135,000,000 in February, 1903, and \$150,000,000 in February, 1902. To South America, \$35,000,000, against \$27,000,000 in February, 1903, and \$35,000,000 in February, 1902. To Asia, \$39,000,000, against \$41,000,000 in February, 1903, and \$39,000,000 in February, 1902. To Oceania, \$23,000,000, against \$26,000,000 in February, 1903, and \$23,000,000 in February, 1902. To Africa, \$1,000,000, against \$25,000,000 in February, 1903, and \$1,000,000 in February, 1902.

## LOCAL CRIMES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

B. F. Dillingham is going to the Coast.

Andrew Cox and W. W. Goodale are the delegates elected to the Republican convention from Wailua.

It is reported at the Naval Station that the New York and Bennington will arrive here May 10 and will leave immediately.

Dr. N. Russell, of Olan, who has just returned from the Far East, yesterday called on Governor Carter, of whom he was a Senate colleague in 1901.

Senator Achi's depository bill is intended to put loan money into circulation while it awaits the Government's convenience in expending it upon public improvements.

Amama, an employee of the William C. Gregg Company is missing. He is suspected of having embezzled between \$500 and \$1000 of the company's funds. The police are searching for him.

Barracks to accommodate 500 immigrants, intended for Japanese, have been nearly completed on Quarantine Island. Dr. Cofer, chief quarantine officer, is supervising the construction.

An old Portuguese laborer named Joe B. Estrella was killed in a collision on the Wailua plantation railway last Saturday. The dead man leaves a large family, most of the children being grown up.

Kalama Hana, the native who was stabbed in the Punchbowl cutting affray on Monday night, was reported last evening to be doing well at the Queen's Hospital. He was dangerously wounded but has the advantage of possessing a remarkably strong constitution.

Jas. F. Morgan, F. J. Lowrey and J. A. Kennedy, the legislative committee of the Chamber of Commerce, conferred with the Governor yesterday afternoon over the matter of putting loan funds to some use pending their expenditure on the objects designated by the Legislature. The depository bill introduced in the Senate is intended to meet the case.

District Attorney Breckons has examined the leases of Kahauliki properties wanted for the U. S. Army Post and forwarded a favorable report thereon to Washington. About \$15,000 are required to secure the transfers to the Federal Government. The leaseholders are the Star Dairy Co., Mrs. John Grace, the J. I. Dowsett Estate, Ltd., and some Chinese.

Governor Carter gave a fatherly talk to members of the Senate after that body adjourned, in its chamber, yesterday afternoon. A little later the Governor was "drilling" a squad of Representatives on the front veranda of the Capitol, who seemed to relish the opportunity of such an informal conference with the executive.

About all the lawyers in town, besides some of the judges, have signed a memorial in favor of the appropriation of \$4000 to keep the Land Registration Court going. Comments are given over some of the signatures, to the effect that the abolition of the Torrens system would be a backward step and that the system should be made compulsory as to estates of deceased persons.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Matsumoto Moritara, the convicted murderer of Glennan, was brought from Kauai yesterday and placed in Oahu prison.

Amama, the missing clerk of the Gregg Company, is said not to have embezzled money but to have forged and cashed a check for \$1000, which he did the more easily because the firm's name was stamped on the paper.

Judge Dole decided the British bark Ivanhoe case, awarding damages against the vessel for cruelty as follows: To W. B. Dyer, A. Anderson and V. A. Bitner, the wages of ordinary seamen—\$3 10s, a month—from June 25, 1903, to March 28, 1904, with costs, subject only to charges for supplies from the ship's store chest. As to J. H. Bayer, the libel is dismissed with costs.

"Charlie" Clark has denied that he announced on the evening of the primary election his intention to leave the Republican party. Clark might not have been in a condition to know what he was saying, but a half dozen men heard him make the emphatic statement that he was done with the Republican party forever. Moreover he asked an Advertiser reporter to publish the statement that he was through with the Republican party, and when he was told in reply that he wasn't telling anything new, Clark threatened to whip the Advertiser man. Senator McCandless and half a dozen others heard the statement which Clark says "was an absolute falsehood."

It is reported that Edmund Hart may receive appointment as clerk for Judge Kepoika's court on Maui.

The America Maru is expected tomorrow from Yokohama. She has 2000 tons of freight for Honolulu.

Members of the House have been invited by Governor Carter to a dinner at the Young Hotel to be given on Saturday evening.

On July 1, five of the present working force in the Public Works Department will be dropped, and two in the Treasury Department.

The opposition to the sewerage bill in the Senate was under way yesterday afternoon, after the adjournment, to be withdrawn at the price of radical cuts in the rates.

At the paying off of the Federal grand jurors Edward D. Tenney, foreman, endorsed his draft to J. E. H. Baker, clerk of the grand jury, and handed it to him as a token of appreciation of the able and courteous manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office.

A large volume of painting by George F. Stranahan is being in a window of the Hilo Ice Cream Parlor. It was drawn from a collection by the artist of the story in which he had depicted the duties of his office.

# Catarrh

## Invites Consumption

It weakens the delicate lung tissues, deranges the digestive organs, and breaks down the general health.

It often causes headache and dizziness, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, and affects the voice.

Being a constitutional disease it requires a constitutional remedy.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Radically and permanently cures catarrh of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, and more delicate organs.

Read the testimonials.

No substitute for Hood's acts like Hood's. Be sure to get Hood's.

"I was troubled with catarrh 20 years. Seeing statements of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla resolved to try it. Four bottles entirely cured me." WILLIAM SHERMAN, 1030 6th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, April 14, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co. ....	\$1,500,000	100	.....	805
SUGAR.				
Ewa .....	5,000,000	20	19 1/2	.....
Haw. Agricultural .....	1,000,000	100	.....	105
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co. ....	2,312,750	100	.....	100
Hawaiian Sugar Co. ....	2,000,000	20	.....	31
Honoumou .....	750,000	100	100	110
Honokaa .....	2,000,000	20	.....	14
Kahuku .....	500,000	100	.....	18 1/2
Kahuku Plan. Co., Ltd. ....	2,500,000	50	.....	6 1/2
Kihei .....	150,000	100	.....	120
Koloa .....	500,000	100	.....	2
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd. ....	3,500,000	50	.....	80
Oahu Sugar Co. ....	3,000,000	100	80	.....
Onomou .....	1,000,000	20	24	.....
Ookaa .....	500,000	100	.....	20
Oloahu Sugar Co., Ltd. ....	5,000,000	20	.....	6 1/2
Oloahu .....	150,000	100	.....	100
Panama Sug. Plan. Co. ....	5,000,000	50	.....	100
Pacific .....	500,000	100	.....	100
Pala .....	750,000	100	.....	100
Pepeskee .....	750,000	100	.....	100
Pioneer .....	2,500,000	100	.....	100
Waialua Agri. Co. ....	4,500,000	100	87 1/2	40
Waikolu .....	750,000	100	.....	100
Waimanalo .....	250,000	100	.....	169
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co. ....	500,000	100	.....	.....
Inter-Island S. S. Co. ....	600,000	100	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co. ....	500,000	100	45	.....
H. R. 2 & L. Co., Ltd. ....	1,000,000	100	.....	10
H. R. 7 & L. Co., Ltd. ....	1,000,000	100	.....	82 1/2
Mutual Tel. Co. ....	150,000	10	.....	0
O. R. & L. Co. ....	4,000,000	100	.....	15
Hilo & R. Co. ....	1,500,000	20	.....	.....
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p. c. ....	.....	.....	.....	18
Haw. Ter. 4 p. c. (Fire Claims) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hilo R. R. Co., 6 p. c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hon. R. F. & L. Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 p. c. ....	.....	.....	.....	104
Ewa Plant., 6 p. c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
O. R. & L. Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	113 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co., 6 p. c. ....	.....	.....	.....	100
Oahu Sugar Co., 6 p. c. ....	.....	.....	.....	100
Waialua Ag. Co., 6 p. c. ....	.....	.....	.....	100
Waikolu .....	.....	.....	.....	100
Waimanalo .....	.....	.....	.....	100